

THE FIRST GUN

Of the Speakership Fight was the Reform Club Episode.

SPEAKER CRISP'S FRIENDS RALLY

To His Standard and Express Their Indignation

AT HIS TREATMENT AT THE DINNER.

The snub on the occasion of the Cleveland Reception was Deliberately Planned as a Part of the Campaign Against Him—He Receives a Magnificent Ovation in the House of Representatives on Taking the Chair—Men of All Parties Rebuke the Discourteous Act of Which He Was the Victim—The Speech He Did Not Get to Deliver Indicated a Reversal of His Policy of Attacking the Tariff—General Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—The first gun in the speakership contest of the Fifty-third Congress has been fired by the Reform Club of New York, and the battle is now on. In one respect the declaration of hostilities at this early stage of the session is favorable to Speaker Crisp and his followers, as it tends to solidify his forces for the coming contest and make future surprises impossible. At the opening of the house to-day almost the only subject of discussion among members was the Reform Club incident, and so significant was the matter interpreted to be that interest in the episode rather increased than diminished as the day progressed.

While the slight offered the speaker by his hosts in New York may tend somewhat to prejudice the speaker's interests throughout the country, there is no doubt the affront has caused a reaction in his behalf among the members in this city. As it is the congressmen themselves who in the end must select the speaker of the Fifty-third Congress, the incident appears therefore to have really strengthened the candidacy of Mr. Crisp. While the Reform Club was doubtless in entire ignorance in advance of the philippic which Tom Johnson, of Ohio, pronounced against the ways and means committee, the disposition of congressmen to consider Mr. Johnson's utterances and the discourtesy offered Speaker Crisp by his hosts as only parts of a plan which has its origin out of Congress, and which is the attempt of a New York dining club to dictate the speakership of the Fifty-third Congress.

MAKING EXCUSES.

For the first time, there is a desire expressed for a list of the membership of the Reform Club, and Mr. Cockran and others, who have succeeded in examining such a list, assert that at all times the Mugwumps and Republicans are able to control the destinies and policies of the Reform Club, and think therefore it is not much of a Democratic club after all. There is a general impression in Congressional circles that Mr. Cleveland and Speaker Crisp have a thorough understanding as to the tariff reform course to be pursued in the 53rd Congress, and that the President-elect was in entire ignorance of the intended slight to be placed upon Speaker Crisp, and in his position as a guest was powerless to prevent it, even had he suspected it after looking over the programme of the evening.

Members are to-day comparing the speech of Mr. Cleveland and the one intended to be delivered by Mr. Crisp, and find therein remarkable accord on the methods to be pursued in the reform of the tariff. Speaker Crisp's speech, had it been delivered Saturday night, would have shown that while in the present Congress, with a Republican senate, he favored the tentative plan of separate bills. His opinion of the course to be pursued after next March when the Democrats will control not only both branches of Congress, but the presidency as well, is that the tariff should be revised by a general bill. On this subject his speech says:

WHAT HE WOULD HAVE SAID.

"The Democrats in the present house determined to strike at the existing law by separate bills, annulling its oppressive features. This method possessed two great advantages over any other suggested. It afforded a hope that some of the bills might pass, thus giving to the people partial relief, and it rendered it certain that in the approaching election our adversaries would be forced into the field defending their own law."

"If I might speak for my political associates on the subject of taxation, I would say we believe in a tariff for revenue; we believe that unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation; we believe that all taxation should be for public purposes; we believe that the necessities of life should be burdened least; we believe that on luxuries higher duties may be imposed, and we believe that all raw material should be free."

"Speaking to my political associates, I would say, keeping these principles in view, we should now, at the earliest practicable moment, enter upon the consideration of a general tariff law to take the place of that now on the statute books. The people have so decreed, and we are but agents to execute their will. Great interests are involved, complicated questions will present themselves."

A REMARKABLE SCENE.

As the morning papers of to-day confirmed previous reports of the slight imposed upon Speaker Crisp and strengthened the impression that it was intentional and designed for popular effect, the house took early and effectual means to resent the indignity which had been offered its presiding officer. As the clock in the hall of the house indicated 12 o'clock and the speaker entered to rap the house to order there was an instant clapping of hands, and as Mr. Crisp mounted the stand the demonstration increased in volume until it amounted to an ovation. For nearly a minute the applause which

swept over the entire house and was confined to no faction and no party, continued with great vigor, the speaker's face flushing with evident satisfaction and a smile of gratification stealing over his features.

When silence was finally restored, and after the chaplain's prayer, many members mounted the rostrum and grasping the speaker by the hand congratulated him upon the esteem in which he was evidently held by the house.

It is doubtless a matter of great gratification to Speaker Crisp that among those who most emphatically condemned the inhospitality of the Reform Club are many members who were not even his supporters in the famous speakership contest.

Representative Crain, of Texas, who was Mr. Mills' manager during the speakership fight, said, speaking of the Reform Club incident:

"It was an outrage; an outrage; not to Mr. Crisp personally, but to the speaker of the house and to the house itself. Mr. Crisp was not invited to that dinner in any but his official capacity; he would never have been invited if he had not been speaker of the house. He was there as speaker of the house. The insult was to his office and to the house. I have all along been an anti-Crisp man. I'm now for Crisp, and will be from this time forward."

Representative Bailey, of Texas, and many other representatives from the southern states, where the chivalrous conception of hospitality amounts almost to a religion, are also indignant at the treatment accorded the speaker. Up to this time about the only men mentioned as possible opponents of Mr. Crisp in the speakership contest are Representatives Wilson, of West Virginia, and Breckenridge, of Kentucky. Byrum, of Indiana, would doubtless be discussed but for the impression that the speaker must come from the south, the President and Vice President both being northern men. Neither Wilson nor Breckenridge acknowledge themselves actively in the field for the speakership, and the events of to-day have hardly been such as to foster hopes in the breasts of any aspirants for the honors now borne by the gentleman from Georgia.

IN CONGRESS.

The Action on the Anti-Option Bill in the Senate—The House Proceedings—Resolution to Investigate the Postoffice.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—The Senate spent three hours and five minutes in session to-day—the five minutes being devoted to executive session behind closed doors in the reference of nominations. The anti-option bill made its appearance twice—the first time being when at the close of the morning hour it was laid before the senate as "the unfinished business," and when with the consent of its manager, Mr. Washburn, it was temporarily laid aside to allow another matter then under discussion to be finished. As it was evident, after nearly another hour, that a conclusion of that matter might be delayed too long, Mr. Washburn interposed and had the anti-option bill again presented for action. Then it was suggested by Mr. Harris that the print of the bill did not show (in distinctive types) the measure as it came from the house, the amendments already agreed to in the senate, and the amendments that are still pending; and that it could not for that reason be acted on intelligently. A new print was therefore ordered and the bill went over till to-morrow, after a remark by Mr. Washburn that he did not intend to be stampeded or to allow the bill to be unduly delayed. The subject which occupied most of the day's session was Mr. Vest's joint resolution to have an agreement made with the five civilized tribes of Indians for the taking of land in severalty and for opening the remainder of the lands to white settlement. The discussion was chiefly between Senators Vest and Berry, who were both agreed as to the main object proposed but who differed as to some statements of fact. The matter went over without action.

IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—The speaker laid before the house a communication from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting the draft of a joint resolution relative to the discharge of the official duties of the register of the treasury. The communication sets forth the illness of the register, General Roscerans, and the performance of his duties by the assistant register; and the resolution provides that the secretary may delegate authority to any chief of division or clerk to act temporarily as assistant register. The joint resolution was passed.

Mr. Outwaite, of Ohio, chairman of the committee on military affairs, reported the army appropriation bill, and it was referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Davis, of Kansas, from the committee on labor, reported a bill to prohibit the employment of convict labor on public works. House calendar.

Mr. Cummings, Democrat, of New York, offered for reference a resolution reciting an editorial in the New York Sun, of the 30th ult., headed "Outrage by the Postoffice." This editorial charges that clerks in the department at Washington are in the habit of excluding newspapers from the privilege of being carried in the mails as second class matter without previous notice to the publisher, and that such action is intended, and further that "it has been discovered that there are persons residing at the national capital who will attempt the adjustment of difficulties of this sort for a money consideration and seek employment on the score of influence possessed with persons occupying responsible positions."

It is further stated in said editorial article that the ostensible reason for interference with the distribution of trade journals is a desire to keep the mails from being loaded down with advertising matter for which the people have not subscribed; yet during the months that preceded the election many millions of campaign documents were carried in the mails at rates not allowed to publications issued for business purposes, or in the interest of such causes as temperance or religion. It is again recited that "men holding important offices under the administration have received the same privileges permitted to campaign committees, but pronounced illegal when ordinary citizens would seek for them. The postmaster general and the superintendent of census have each taken personal advantage of the opportunity to use the mails in a manner that the department pronounced illegal for other citizens."

"It is resolved that the committee on postoffices be directed to investigate

the charges above set forth and to that end call before them the Hon. John W. Wamamaker, postmaster-general."

PINNING THEM DOWN.

It Begins to Look as if Speaker Crisp Was Purposely Snubbed.

New York, Dec. 12.—In connection with the failure of the toastmaster, Mr. E. Ellery Anderson, at the Reform Club dinner on Saturday night to call on Speaker Crisp for a speech it might be added that Mr. Anderson, Mr. Charles S. Fairchild and Mr. McFarland, of the Reform Club, knew in advance that Mr. Crisp expected to be called upon and had a speech prepared. Mr. Anderson was so informed by an Associated Press reporter. He expressed some surprise, but said he was very glad to hear it, and Mr. Crisp was sure to make an interesting speech.

Mr. McFarland, who had the distribution of the tickets in charge, was seen at the office of the Reform Club on Saturday before noon and was told by the Associated Press reporter that type-written copies of Mr. Crisp's speech had already been sent out to the papers. He remarked that he supposed that Mr. Crisp would take the place on the programme of Mr. Morrison, who was unable to be present. Shortly afterward Mr. Fairchild was seen by the reporter and was told that Mr. Crisp's speech had been delivered at the Reform Club dinner had been received by the Associated Press.

A WEST VIRGINIAN.

Another West Virginian Man Draws a Prize. C. C. Cole Made an Associate Justice. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—Capt. C. C. Cole, late of Parkersburg, and now United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, was to-day appointed by the President an associate justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia. It is a life position and pays \$5,000 per year. The appointment is a very popular one and will undoubtedly be confirmed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—The President to-day sent to the senate the following nominations: G. H. Lambertson, of Nebraska, to be assistant secretary of the treasury vice A. B. Nettleton, resigned; James W. McDill, of Iowa, to be an interstate commerce commissioner, reappointment; McC. Cheney, of New Hampshire, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Switzerland; P. S. Grossieau, United States district judge for the northern district of Illinois; Charles C. Cole, of the District of Columbia, (formerly of West Virginia) to be associate justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, vice James, retired.

Postmaster Appointed.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—W. R. Maddox has been appointed postmaster at Washington, Wood county, vice S. B. Hull, resigned.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

If the nomination of Mr. McComas, for the District of Columbia supreme court bench should successfully pass the opposition it will meet at the hands of the Democratic members of the judiciary committee, it is certain to run against a snag in the senate, upon which it is possible it may be hung up until after the 4th of March next. Democrats say that this is not only possible but extremely probable. It is believed that the nomination will be favorably recommended by the judiciary committee and then the struggle will begin on the floor of the senate and in the executive sessions and until the case is disposed of may be accompanied by a dash of spice not witnessed since the attempt to defeat the nomination of Judge Woods last summer.

Representative Scott, of Illinois, to-day introduced in the house a bill providing that hereafter the tax on distilled spirits be fixed at one dollar and twenty-five cents per gallon.

The comptroller of the currency has called for a report of the condition of national banks at the close of business Friday, December 9.

SATOLLI'S MISSION

Said to Have Been Cut Short—The Pope Alleged to be Displeased.

New York, Dec. 12.—"Rumors have reached this city," the World of to-day says, "that Mr. Satolli had been recalled by the pope because of his recent address on the school question. The text of the document, or the publishing of it, one or the other, or both, it is said, displeased Leo. If this report be true, it somewhat complicates matters. What Mr. Satolli said on the school question was in accordance with the powers delegated to him and which he exercised at the archbishops' unit in this city. It is quite possible, however, that in making a long address on the subject, which would find its way into print, that Mr. Satolli has really offended the pope and is therefore recalled."

"It must be remembered that Pope Leo XIII. is a diplomat and would keenly feel any jeopardizing diplomatic move in a matter as ticklish as the school question in America. Whatever Mr. Satolli may have been authorized to say to the archbishops in a session which was of the utmost privacy was one thing; but to exploit the whole matter is another. Archbishop Satolli is very near to the reigning pontiff and the fact of his being charged with such extraordinary authority as that with which he was vested by the pope for this American mission is proof of this. His return to Europe at that time would be quite a different thing from Dr. O'Connell's going back. Dr. O'Connell came here with the intention of returning about the time set down for his departure. It will be quite different if Mr. Satolli suddenly returns."

A dispatch from Washington says that Mr. Satolli has no knowledge of his reported recall by the pope.

That Poisoning Story.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., Dec. 12.—The report of the wholesale poisoning of the men employed by the Carnegie company last September is given but little credence by the people here generally. Dr. Barton, a prominent physician, said that he attributed the sickness to typhoid fever, and that the idea that the men were poisoned was absurd. All the physicians and druggists seen expressed themselves in a like manner.

LABOR FEDERATION.

The Annual Convention is Opened in Philadelphia.

THE LEADERS DO NOT MINCE WORDS

In Dealing With the Labor Situation. Corporations and State and Federal Authorities Violently Denounced. President Gompers Reviews the Strikes of the Year and Talks Some Very Plain English—The Order in a Prosperous Condition.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—President Samuel Gompers opened the twelfth annual session of the American Federation of Labor in Independence Hall this morning. An address of welcome in behalf of the United Labor League of this city was delivered by George Chance, of Typographical Union No. 3, in which he said:

"Measured by the wealth that has been gathered, Pennsylvania is great, prosperous and powerful. Contrasted with the condition of the producers of that wealth, the state is poor indeed."

"I have no hesitancy in saying that the laws of the nation and the state are partly responsible for this condition of affairs. Trusts have been legalized and fostered, while soulless corporations and gigantic corporations are the especial wards of the state; laws passed for the benefit of the masses are declared unconstitutional, or decisions given that render their provisions nugatory. These and other decisions force us to the belief that there is one law or rather construction of it for the poor man and another for the rich. When this fact becomes patent to the masses of the people, as it surely will, the remedy, or the attempt at it, will be swift, and it may be terrible. It is said that the blood of the martyrs was the seed of the church; it is possible that through the blood of men who died on the banks of the Monongahela last July may come a realization of the true condition of affairs, and that the legislation will be in favor of the masses rather than for the aggrandizement of the few."

President Gompers replied briefly for the Federation, thanking the laboring men of Philadelphia for their welcome and for the admonition that had been given.

"It is lamentable," he declared, "that judges should stoop so low to arrive at such despicable ends as has been witnessed recently in Pennsylvania."

He ascribed these wrongs to two causes: The comparative lack of organization among the laboring men of the state, and the devotion of wage-workers to partisans first and to their class interests last.

A committee on credentials was announced and the convention took a recess until 2 o'clock.

At the afternoon session the delegates were entertained for half an hour by John Swinton, the New York Journalist, in a savage attack on "Blacklegging," Pinkertonism and triakery. Mr. Swinton declared he was not discouraged by the abandonment of strikes at Homestead, Buffalo, Coeur d'Alene, New Orleans and other places in the last year. These efforts had been the effect of checking aggression on the workingmen. "The labor of the country," he continued, "has been paid millions of dollars this year which it would surely have lost without the help of these striking brethren. Every man disabled in these wars of labor should be remembered and honored for his services as he who draws his daily dole from his duty in the camp."

The speaker concluded with an appeal for the union of all labor organizations on fundamental principles.

The committee on credentials then reported eighty-one delegates entitled to admission and the report was adopted.

MR. GOMPERS'S ADDRESS.

President Gompers announced the membership of the various committees. President Gompers then read his annual report, which was in brief as follows:

Events have transpired in the field of labor within the past six months which have aroused public attention, because the incidents connected with them have been more or less of an unusual character. In each of these labor struggles the employers, the corporations, have simply made a request and the armed forces of the states and the United States were at their bidding. In the coal mines of Tennessee, where the miners are being gradually but surely supplanted by the labor of convicts, the miners pleaded in vain to the legislature of the state to stop this nefarious traffic. Instead of having their wrongs redressed they are scorned.

At Homestead, where the iron and steel workers were offered a wholesale reduction in their wages, an armed band of marauders, sailing under no flag, owing allegiance to no state or country (and consequently by the law of all nations pirates) was brought by the corporations to invade that peaceful town, to overawe and intimidate its citizens and workers, to aid in the effort to supplant their labor by a poorer and demoralized set of human beings. The men of Homestead, seeing their liberties endangered, their lives, their homes and families menaced, took up arms against the invaders and repelled them.

At Buffalo about 450 switchmen used all the peaceful, persuasive power men were capable of for the purpose of inducing their corporations to cease working their employees, at their responsible and often dangerous occupations, a longer period than the laws of the state of New York provides, ten hours. They were treated contemptuously by the company, and as a last resort struck for the enforcement of the law. The militia of the state was called out and concentrated at Buffalo doing switchmen's work and even forcing men to work against their will.

At Coeur d'Alene, where the miners had been suffering intense deprivations during six long winter months, the men who extracted the great wealth from the bowels of the earth were subjected to reductions in wages, or the alternative of seeing their work passing from their hands to the gangs and hordes of people brought over to this country under contract.

INVESTIGATION DEMANDED.

At the bidding of the mine owners the United States troops were brought to Coeur d'Alene and the men over-

awed and subdued, the commanding general of the United States forces issuing an order that any employer who would operate his mine with union men would not be allowed to continue work. A United States judge issued an order prohibiting the union miners from holding a meeting. In other words, the constitutional right of free assembly had been violated by a United States judge and a general of our army declaring and enforcing an edict that the employer shall not carry on his business because he dare employ union men.

The action of both judges and officers of the United States has been flagrantly in violation of law and I believe it our duty to demand of Congress to institute an investigation. It is plainly evident that the militia of our states are now never utilized except for purposes of ostentatious power as an element in labor struggles. There is not even a pretense that they should be what they were originally designed for, "an arming of the people, a citizen soldiery, a national guard." Instead of being the popular organization in defense of homes and firesides it has drifted into a machine of monopolistic oppression against labor.

What the toilers need at this time is to answer the bitterness and vindictiveness of their oppressors with organization.

The tendency and results of corporate power is force, brutal and debasing. The tendency of the organization of the workers is also force, but it is the force of reason, generous and humanizing. Before the force of reason the force of brutality must give way.

Believing that the people of our country recognize the grave situation, as well as the gross injustice practiced by the money power upon the men at Homestead in charging them with heinous crimes, the executive council issued an appeal to the American public, asking for its financial aid. With that object in view December 13 of this year has been designated as "Homestead Day," and all requested to contribute a portion of their earnings of that day for the purpose stated.

It is idle to say that because we were not entirely successful in the enforcement of the eight hour movement for all the workers in the past it is useless for us to again make the effort to establish that limitation of daily hours of labor. To admit it is to declare the past struggles that they were not failures.

OTHER MATTERS.

There can be no question but unrestricted immigration is working a great injury to the people of our country. Notwithstanding the petition and our protest, Congress practically closed the World's Fair upon the day most readily at the disposition of the workers.

As a matter of fact the wage earners' best opportunity to visit the World's Fair will be on Sundays. We should urge Congress to repeal that law.

Congress some time ago granted subsidies to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and incorporated a provision that the seamen employed by the company should be American citizens. The company has since violated this provision of the law by employing Chinese sailors. I would recommend that this convention enter its most emphatic protest against the supplanting of our American sailors by the Chinese, and call upon the President either to compel the company in question to abide by the provisions of the law, or to withdraw the subsidy granted.

In obedience to the unanimously adopted instruction, the counter propositions to these submitted by the Knights of Labor were transmitted to the officers of that organ. The officers' answer was discourteous and insolent. Since then we have heard nothing in reference to the subject matter.

CONDITION OF THE ORDER.

When Mr. Gompers had finished his report, that of Secretary Evans was submitted. In the course of his report Mr. Evans said: During the year commencing November 1, 1891, and ending October 31, 1892, 377 charters have been issued, including local unions, central bodies and state federations in thirty-two states of the Union. In addition to the above eight charters have been issued to national unions, making a total of 285 for the year, the largest number of charters that have been issued during one year since the American Federation of Labor has been organized. The national unions affiliated have also received through the office of the American Federation of Labor 277 charter applications, an item well worthy of consideration, since it demonstrates the interest that has been manifested by our organizers in the various cities of the country, and the value of their aid to national unions in organizing locals that officers themselves are unable to reach. In his comparative statement as to receipts and expenses, he said the receipts for the last year were \$35,999, and the expenses \$18,324, as compared with \$21,346 received the year before and \$13,190 expended.

The convention then adjourned until to-morrow.

THE TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE.

The Brotherhood Men at St Joseph Leave Their Keys.

St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 12.—The strike of the telegraph operators, on the Rock Island road assumed a more serious aspect this morning when the balance of the brotherhood men in the employ of the road left their keys. The men claim that they are sure to win. Lines connected with the Rock Island have issued orders to take no perishable freight from that road and difficulty is experienced by the Rock Island in moving freight trains.

The Strike at Topeka.

TOPEKA, Kas., Dec. 12.—Superintendent Dunlap, of the Rock Island, says that in so far as the road west of the river is concerned, the strike is over, and that all vacant places will be settled to-night. A striking operator says that he received an encouraging dispatch from Ramsey this morning, and that he has not yet played his trump card. A number of the operators who left their keys have applied for reinstatement. Those that are not objectionable are put back to work.

Mr. Blaine Better.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—It was said at Mr. Blaine's house this morning that Mr. Blaine's condition was improved very much and he is better this morning than he was yesterday.

FATHER CORRIGAN.

His Trial Begun Before the Diocesan Criminal Court.

TWELVE COUNTS AGAINST HIM.

Character of the Charges Defined. The Case a Most Important One to the Catholic World—The Affair Grows Out of the Cahensiy Agitation—His Statements Regarding the German-American Catholic Congress and Reflections on the Church Authorities.

New York, Dec. 12.—The diocesan criminal court of Newark met this afternoon at 2 o'clock at the residence of Monsignor Doane, in Newark, N. J., to try charges against the Rev. Patrick Corrigan, of Hoboken, N. J., involving questions of the greatest importance.

Father Corrigan began to look with disfavor upon the efforts of Catholics as well as of other citizens to characterize the church to which he belonged as a foreign institution. He conceived that Americans and Catholics were not at all irreconcilably opposed to each other, and as an American Catholic he resented any such assertion, open or implied. On the other hand were the Roman Catholics, aliens or naturalized citizens, who appeared to regard Americanism as their natural enemy.

Their attitude has been described by Father Corrigan as one of actual hostility to the country. These two forces in the church to-day met in decisive battle this afternoon. On the side of the defendant, Father Corrigan, are arrayed every representative of the liberal and American sentiment within the Catholic church of this country. The opponents whom Father Corrigan meets represent the more numerous and perhaps the more powerful element within the Roman Catholic church in this country. Archbishop Corrigan is squarely and emphatically against Father Corrigan. A majority of the bishops and archbishops are either tacitly or openly against Father Corrigan. A respectable minority are as yet non-committal.

THE CHARGES.

The twelve counts upon which the Rev. Corrigan is arraigned before the court are as follows:

1. The publication in the New York Freeman's Journal and Catholic Register of October 29, 1892, of false statements in regard to the German-American Catholic Congress which met in Newark in September, 1892.

2. That in the same paper of the same date he falsely accused the members of the congress of treason to church and state.

3. That in the same paper of the same date he falsely and maliciously accused the bishop of Newark with teaching the people to have actual hostility and disloyalty to the state.

4. That in the same paper of the same date he accuses the bishop of dissimulation, insincerity and disloyalty to the Holy See.

5. That in the same paper of the same date he falsely and maliciously accuses the said bishop, priests and laymen of presenting the church in this country as a foreign politico-religious factor to the American people, and as such to be abhorred, to the grave detriment both of the church and of the above persons.

6. That in the New York Freeman's Journal and Catholic Register of November 12, 1892, he falsely and maliciously, in a false called "Utopia," accuses the present bishop of Newark of being dominated in the government of the diocese of Newark by Cahensiy, of displaying the grossest partiality for the German Catholic laity and priests and the greatest injustice and aversion to the English speaking clergy and people.

7. That in the same newspaper and on the same date, November 12, 1892, he willfully, maliciously and falsely attributed to Bishop Wigger language and treatment claimed to have been used by him with regard to Irish Catholics and priests which are calculated to excite the fiercest national hatred of the whole Irish race against the bishop and so arouse a schism in the diocese.

8. That in the same newspaper and on the same date he falsely and maliciously attributed to the present bishop of Newark language and conduct which made him ridiculous, are grossly insulting and tend to completely undermine his legitimate authority.

9. That in the same newspaper and on the same date he maliciously insults Archbishop Corrigan.

10. That in the same paper, October 29 and November 12, 1892, he falsely and maliciously makes statements against the bishop of Newark.

11. That he has willfully and contumaciously disobeyed and violated the precepts given him by the bishop of Newark in a letter dated November 15, 1892, and has moreover in his answer to said letter added new insults and injuries to the bishop and to the German-American priests and people.

12. That he has willfully and maliciously violated the decree No. 231 of the third plenary council of Baltimore by his publication in the New York Freeman's Journal of October 29, 1892, and November 12, 1892.

The Rev. J. J. O'Connor, vicar general of the Newark diocese and professor of dogmatic theology in the Diocesan seminary at Seton Hall, is the judge. Father Corrigan is represented by Rev. Richard Taylor Burtzell, of Roundout, formerly pastor of the Epiphany church in New York. Father Corrigan wanted Archbishop Satolli, the papal delegate, to judge the case, but his request was overruled.

The question of Archbishop Satolli presiding as the judge was discussed at some length. Dr. Smith said that Bishop Wigger was satisfied to have him, but Dr. Burtzell objected. Father Corrigan then said that though he had wished for the presence of Archbishop Satolli as presiding judge he was now satisfied to let the trial proceed on the present lines. During all this discussion Father Corrigan took voluminous notes and he appeared nettled at times and hinted at the possibility of a great public scandal if they were published.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, increasing cloudiness, occasional rains, Tuesday afternoon in West Virginia and Ohio south east winds, slightly warmer.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. Schaeffer, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

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|---------|----|----------|----|
| 7 a. m. | 23 | 3 p. m. | 29 |
| 9 a. m. | 22 | 7 p. m. | 29 |
| 12 m. | 22 | 10 p. m. | 27 |

Weather—Fair.